



Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den late Mey 1814.

[NO. 201.]

N. B. De Leeden worden verzogt hunne
verzegelde stem briefjes voor die tyd aan
den Kastelein te zenden.
J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Woensdag en Vrijdag, den 3de en 5de January 1816.

VOOR het Gouvernements Pakhuis in het voormalige Kasteel, van diverse Negotie Goederen. &c.

Op Donderdag, den 4de January 1816. VOOR de woning van Hugh Hope, Esq. staande op Ryswyck, van Huismeebelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Bekendmaking.

ALLE Perzonen, welke nog aan het Vendu Departement schuldigh zyn, wegens verscheene Vendu-rekeningen, worden door gedagte Departement by dezen verzogt, om de zelve voor medio January aanstaande te voldoen.—Zullende alle die geene, welke aan deze annonce zig niet stooren, in handen van den Procureur gesteld worden.

BATAVIA, den 28ste Dec. 1815.

Advertisement.

ON THE 4th OF JANUARY NEXT,

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE VALUABLE

PROPERTY,

BELONGING TO

HUGH HOPE, ESQ.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

About to proceed to Europe on account of his health.

Consisting of

ELEGANT Services of Plate, (chiefly Europe) — Europe and Bengal-made Furniture — Lusters — Lamps — Wall Shades — Queen's Ware — Wines — Horses and Carriages, &c. &c.

Also,

The HOUSE and extensive PREMISES, belonging to Hugh Hope, Esq. situated next to the Government-house at Ryswyck, will be sold at the same time, if not previously disposed of by private Sale.

Conditions of Sale the same as those of Government.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

FOR SALE

At Messrs. SKELTON and CO.'s

Warehouses.

Iron, in square and flat bars,

A patent 15-inch Cable,

A Steam Cable,

20 dozen of fine French Claret,

4 pipes of fine old London particular

Madeira Wine.

The above Goods have been lately landed from the Melantho.

Mr. GERTSEN,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

NEWPORT STREET,

BATAVIA,

BEGS LEAVE TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, THE FOLLOWING

MEDICINES,

Just arrived from EUROPE and BENGAL.

CALOMEL, fine Cardamon Seeds—

Cheltenham Salts—Lavender Drops—

Castor Oil—Best Gum Arabic—James's

Powder—Red Peruvian Bark, in powder

—Yellow Ditto—Magnesia, in bottles—

Oil of Peppermint—Borax—Dragon's

Blood—Venice Terpentine—Socotrine

Aloes—Turkey Rhubarb—Tincture of

Bark—Quassia—Gentian Root—Sp.

Hartshorn and Jalap Powder.

Bekendmaking.

INGEVOEGE Authorisatie van Zyn Excellencie den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur en Raaden, wordt naemens President Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer, bekend gemaakt dat alle de geenen die beleningen by het Kollegie hebben, in het vervolg hunne Interesten alle drie Maanden zullen moeten voldoen, gerekend van ultimo October 1. 1, door welke gemaakte schikking men hoopt en verwacht, daardoor een gerief te zullen toebrengen aan de debiteuren van de Kamer, die nu door kleinder Sommen te betaalen het hun minder moeyelyk zal vallen, hunne Interesten te voldoen, terwijl teffens een ieder opnieuw, worden verzogt hunne overstaallige Renten tot ultimo October 1. onmiddelyk af te leggen.

A. VINCENT,
van de Weesk.

BATAVIA,
den 15 Dec. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Post Office will be removed to the Government House, Molenvliet, opposite the Lombard Bank, on Monday the 25th Instant.

A. VINCENT,
Post Master.

BATAVIA, the 22d Dec. 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERBY word bekend gemaakt, dat het Generaal Post-kantoor op Maandag den 25ste dezer naar het Gouvernements Huis op Molenvliet, over de Lombard Bank zal verplaats worden.

A. VINCENT,
Post Meester.

BATAVIA, den 22 Dec. 1815.

Advertentie.

DE Eygenaaren der Landereyen, gelegen in de tegenswoordige Residentie Buitenzorg, worden mitsdeez bekend gemaakt, om voortaan alle hunne brieven verzoekschriften, of andere officiele Papieren, aan den Resident direct te adresseeren.

F. E. HARDY,
Res. van Buitenzorg.

BUITENZORG,
den 13de Dec. 1815.

Advertisement.

WANTED for the use of H. M. 78th Regt. the sum of £ 200, for Bills on the Agents, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London.—Tenders to be made to Captain MACQUEEN, on or before the 10th January, 1816—By order of Lieutenant Colonel FORBES.

R. MACQUEEN, Captain,
Acting Pay-Mr. 78th Regt.

Advertisement.

THE European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, having in recognition of certain Powers executed by John Robertson, sole Executor named in the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Watteworth deceased, and by his representatives vested the administration of the Estate of the said deceased, in the undersigned, under date the 5th December 1815—All persons having claims on the said Estate, or being indebted thereto, are required to present such claims, and pay their respective debts to the undersigned, on or before the 8th February 1816.

JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.

BATAVIA, 8th December, 1815.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and GROUND, situated at Campong Macassar, belonging to Mr. R. T. SMITH,—it consists of a Hall and four Rooms, Stabling for 20 Horses, with the requisite Out-houses—for particulars apply to Messrs. RUTTER and Co.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 15th January, 1816, will be Sold by Public Auction at Samarang, the House and Gardens, belonging to the Estate of the late Chinese Tjioa Tjieplo of that place.

Word bekend gemaakt,

DAT op den 15de January 1815, wird op Samarang door de Executoren, in de boedel van wylen Chineses Tjioa Tjieplo, Publique Vendutie gehouden, over de Huise en Thuine, gemelde boedel toebehoorend.

Advertentie.

DE geene die iets verschuldigh zyn aan, of iets te pretendeeren hebben van den Boedel van wylen Mejt-vrouw Adriana Wilhelmina Dohmen, Weduwe van wylen den Heer Johannes Jongkind, gelieve voor ultimo January 1816, daat van opgave te doen aan

H. F. J. SALINGRE.

HEEDEN in de vroege morgen overleed onze gheleide vader Dittlo Frederik van Stralendorff, in den ouderdom van 55 jaren en 6 maanden.

Eep ieder die met zyn opregt carracter bekend was, zal gevoelen welk een treurig na gedaghtnis dit zo treffend verlies in de harte zyne kinderen overlaat.

F. C. de BLOT,
C. J. de BLOT.

Gebr. van Stralendorff.

BATAVIA, den 25ste Dec.

Advertentie.

J. JURGEN, presentceerd uit de hand te koop zyn Woonhuis staande op de Groote Roca Malacca No: 25. NB: is te bekomen, witte Tagalsche Ryst, tegens 30 Spaansche Matten Zilver Geld, de Coeyang.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

When I first undertook to correct the erroneous notions that were prevalent on the subject of slavery; and to warn the Colonists of the fatal consequences of their opinions, I felt that no language could be efficacious that did not aim at the overthrow of prejudice by a bold & candid exposition; by marking distinctly the line between truth and fallacy, I hoped to direct the judgement of the well disposed, and to hold up to contempt or ridicule those only, who persisted unfeelingly in their errors.—As it is the privilege of an Englishman to speak his sentiment freely, so is it his custom to express them bluntly, and although this term may sound harsh in an Asiatic ear, it is the test of sincerity and feeling, and is equally removed from the easy civility of indifference, and the rude vulgarity of licentiousness.

Slavery is an offence against nature, it commenced in ignorance and was established in crime. Through an artifice imposed on the credulous Sovereigns of the 16th century, a legal sanction was obtained, and under that sanction did it grow to the enormous height, that at length attracted the attention and called forth the latent benevolence of the World. The same results have attended it every where—disappointment, disgrace and degeneracy; and those who would imagine an exception within the sphere of their own little interests, shut their eyes to their real condition, like the Ostrich who would conceal herself by burying her head in the sand.

The Hollanders who first sought wealth and dominion in these seas, had themselves but recently achieved a victory over oppression—it was improbable that such men would begin their career with acts of glaring outrage, but the predominant spirit of Holland was mercantile; and as the genius of the nation became absorbed in this sole pursuit, the lofty views and liberal feelings of a free people were lost in its selfish concerns. Besides the Colonies were not the resort of enlightened Statesmen, Legislators and Warriors; these adhered to the Tombs of their Fathers, and the interests of the East were abandoned to a class of greedy speculators, who sought their own aggrandizement at the expence of every principle.

Java, a fruitful and populous country, still flourishing after the Mahomedan conquest, presented a wide field of agricultural prosperity.—As Sicily had been in the west, she was the granary of the eastern world. The Moluccas and Celebes, all inhabited by interesting tribes of men, and spontaneously yielding the richest productions of the Earth, seemed to combine the ready materials of a great and happy confederacy; but the eager avarice of mercantile monopoly viewed such luxuriance with an evil eye, and repining at the bounties of nature, it sought only the means of restricting them within the compass of its selfish grasp. The agricultural spirit of Java faded under the commercial spirit of Holland, its energy and industry declining when the stimulus which produced them was lost. The Moluccas of old were pillaged of their native riches, that the spices of the East might be limited to two narrow isles, and last of all, the Celebes and other lands were devastated, to renew the population which cruelty had there destroyed, and to perpetuate a system which had been founded in the violations of nature.

Such were the early establishments of the Dutch and although the treacheries by which they strangled competition from Java to the markets of Japan, may mark where the seeds of degeneracy were sown, these were not the greatest crimes which have sullied the pages of their history.

The first founders of slavery here, as in other parts of the World, retained for a time some portion of that spirit which had retrieved Europe from the barbarous ages, and although avarice stimulated them to injustice, conscience seems to have impelled them to make atonement by protecting their victims from persecution. The laws framed in those early times were as friendly towards this injured class as the circumstances of their condition perhaps admitted of, and the regulations for domestic slavery possessed something of the indulgent and considerate spirit which distinguished those of the Spanish Colonies; such, for instance, were the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves beyond the age of 14 years, restricting Europeans from selling slaves to heathens &c. but as degeneracy advanced they in like manner became relaxed; masters usurped the prerogative of law, nay, would sometimes outrage all law, till the wretched victims at length became the unre-

On this subject may we not truly observe 'Agrum pessimum mulctari cunius Dominus nec docet nec fovet villicum,' yet short sighted avarice will never discern, that nature repays the kindness of man, a thousand fold.

sisting prey of tyrants, or dependant on the precarious humanity of those, whom avarice and power for ever laboured to corrupt.

Who, that has been accustomed to contemplate such a state of things, but must recognize the universal features of Slavery, and who will still assert that the better condition of Batavian slaves has resulted from the superior humanity of Batavian Colonists; the progeny of those who have stained history with crimes cannot establish no such pretension; and in common with their countrymen at home, in common with all nations, who have shared in the slave trade, it is their duty to step forward at the first call, to retrieve the happiness of the people they have injured, and of the Countries they have devastated.

Having, in my last address, expressed a warm approval of the principles on which it has been proposed to establish a 'benevolent institution,' it is due, to those who have supported it, to explain with candour the grounds, on which I conceive it entitled to their countenance.

The advocates and abettors of slavery have every where been found an inveterately prejudiced class; there is no subtlety to which they will not descend to accomplish their views, and in the British West Indies, they have been known, to affect a zeal for the good cause, that they might better conceal their designs; but every community can boast some worthy members, and an institution, which proposes to associate them in a great and interesting pursuit, is calculated to break the spell which palsies their efforts. The component parts of society, once disunited, must remain distinct, and can it be doubted, that the unprejudiced adventurers who may hereafter repair to these Climes, will rally round the true descendants of their 'Belgic Sires'.—In the mean time if their numbers be small, their cause is 'a tower of strength' in which one man achieved the abolition of the slave trade and drew on it the execration of the World.

The primary object of the institution, will be the improvement of those desolated Countries. To restore confidence between men the rigorous enforcement of the abolition law is essential, and by directing their industry to agriculture and useful commerce, they will learn to forget those dreadful pursuits to which they have so long been devoted—with a view to these benefits, a knowledge of their language and customs, and of the productions of the soil, must be sedulously encouraged.

The measures for the amelioration of domestic slavery will next claim attention, and experience has proved that a society of liberal persons, watching over the interests of humanity, may sometimes suggest amendments which escape the most benevolent Rulers; it has moreover the advantage of permanency, and bespeaks the sanction of citizens to the correction of their municipal regulations.

I will now advert to an excuse which has been urged by many persons for declining their support to this institution—it is pleasant to observe the total abandonment of those arguments in favor of slavery which I combated in a former paper, and the present project of a 'monopoly of merit' may I trust be regarded as the last subterfuge of the same disaffected party—they must well know that victims are suffering whilst they are passing, that wretches are still clandestinely torn from their homes—and I would ask one of these friends of humanity, if a father applied to be restored to his children, or a child to its parent, of what use would be his pity were he to tell them, 'my heart bleeds at your misfortunes and I would gladly relieve you, were the merit all my own'—were he to wander over the desolated plains of Celebes and contemplate the living horrors displayed there, of what avail would be his commiseration, were he to say 'my vices have produced these evils and they call loudly for relief, but alas, they must endure a little longer, that the merit may be all my own'—If the Colonists really consider that this is the language of Philanthropy, we will disclaim their assistance.—Englishman, aided by a few worthy individuals, will prosecute the work of benevolence, and if the cause is destined to fail when our authority shall cease to exist, let it remain a memorial over the bones of those heroes who purchased the Colony with their blood, and gave a transient respite to the sufferings of injured humanity.

ANGLICUS.

BATAVIA, 25th December, 1815.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOV. GAZETTE.

SIR,

Every Englishman must honor the feelings of your Correspondent who signs himself a Briton, and as there cannot be a doubt of his ardour in the cause, I would merely warn him against too rigid a forbearance, and too sanguine a hope of attaining his object by humouring the advocates of vice.

It is only by a cordial unanimity amongst the few friends of humanity that their efforts can prevail, and the object at present is rather to direct their views generally, and to inspire a congenial feeling, than to suggest measures which may startle the inexperienced, and had better result from their united deliberations.

These remarks are dictated by an anxious

solitude in the cause, and will, I am satisfied, be appreciated by the Briton as they are meant by your obedient servant,

PHILO-ANGLICUS.

BATAVIA, 24th Dec. 1815.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22—ship *Betsy*, J. C. Ross, from Banjermassin 23d Nov.—with Treasure—passengers, Mr. Dunke and family.
Dec. 23—brig *Margaret*, Abdul Laut, from Bantam 22d Dec.
Same day, ship *Marchioness Wellesley*, G. Maxwell, from Bengal 14th Nov.
Dec. 25—ship *Admiral Gambier*, J. Duke, from London 7th Sept.
Dec. 27—American ship *Cicero*, J. Gilchrist, from Mauritius 18th Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22—brig *Ballie*, R. P. Baker, for Samarang.
Dec. 23—American ship *Drothea*, T. P. Hawthorn, for Philadelphia—cargo, coffee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4, ship *Lafel*, G. M. Brown, from Coringa, 3d October.
(At Kedgee,) ship *Creole*, C. Brodie, from Padang, 13th September, and *Tapanooly*, 3d October. Passengers: Lieutenant Pickersgill, Native Infantry; and three Malays, charged with the murder of Captain Torrick of the Country Service.
(At ditto,) Arab ship *Kabah*, from Bushire.

DEPARTURES.

November 4, Honorable Company's extra ship *Sir William Pulteney*, T. Dawney, to complete her lading.
Ditto *Apollo*, Tarbutt, ditto ditto.
Brig *Tweed*, Eddis, for Port Jackson.
5, ship *Po*, Knox, for the Isle of France.
6, ship *Enphrates*, P. Mearing, for the Persian Gulf.
7, ship *Morley*, Brown, for ditto, and the Cape of Good Hope, with Troops.
Ship *Melantho*, James Herd, for Batavia.
Ship *Lucy Maria*, A. Barclay, for Saugor, preparatory to receiving Troops for the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Friendship*, Black, and *Providence*, Spoor, sail this day, with Troops, for the Cape.

The following vessels are expected to sail in a day or two.

Brig *Greyhound*, F. H. Bean, for the Isle of France.
Brig *Zepher*, Pavin, for Ceylon.
Ship *Marchioness of Wellesley*, Maxwell, to complete her lading.
Portuguese ship *Duarte Panchos*, S. C. Garcia, for the Brazils.

SHIPS REMAINING AT THE NEW ANCHORAGE, 6TH NOVEMBER.

Honorable Company's ships *Carnatic*, *Metcalfe*, and *Fairlie*; licensed ship *Liverpool*, and ship *Union*, for China.

The H. C. ships *Lord Melville*, *William Pitt*, *Marquis of Wellington*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, move immediately from the old Harbour to the New Anchorage, to facilitate their lading.

The Kedgee Reports of the last two days, are quite blank as to arrivals or departures.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

October 5, ship *Auspicious*, Haram, from London 20th May, and the Isle of France 12th September.
Ship *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Chivers, from St Helena 26th May, Madeira and Port Louis 11th Sept.
6, ketch *St. Anne*, Nacoda Maiden, from Aleppin 15th Sept. Karriical 19th Sept. and Pamoen 1st Oct.

DEPARTURES.

October 5, brig *Nancy*, Durocher, for Pondicherry.
6, bark *Admiral More*, Johnson, for Coringa.
8, ships *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Chivers, and *Auspicious*, Haram, for Bengal.
H. M. ship *Harris*, O'Brien, Esq. Commander, for England.
9, ship *Cornwallis*, Charette, for England.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

Private trading ship *General Stewart*, Robby, for England.
Brig *Minerva*, Gregory, for the Isle of France.
H. C. cruiser *Vestal*, Lieut. Watkins, for Cutch.
H. C. cruiser *Sylph*, Lieut. Arthur, for Portbender.

CEYLON.

ARRIVALS.

COLOMBO.—Sept. 14, schooner *Eliza*, Tipke, from Tutucoreen.
Brig *Hyndland*, Sandring, Tindal Tamby, from Killecragan. Passengers, six Natives.

15, brig *Cinder Ceylon*, Frantz, for Bombay. Passengers, four Parsees.

H. C. ship *Carnatic*, Captain John Blanchard, for Bengal. Passengers: Mr. Abraham, Capt. Vaughan, Captain Heathcote, Captain Ashurst, Lieut. Othell, Mr. Dickson, Miss Rainsfor, Miss Hinke, and Miss Macpherson.

16, brig *Ceylon Merchant*, De Waas, for Galle and Madras. Passenger: Mrs. Laagalm.

19, cutter *Tartar*, Batta, for Tutucoreen. Passengers: Mr. Hunter, and six Natives.

TRINCOMALIE. September 9, H. M. brig *Kangaroo*, Lieut. Jeffreys from Colombo.

7, Government brig *Ariel*, Mattheyz, from Batticoloa. Passengers: two Sergeants, one Corporal, six Privates, 19th Foot; one Bombardier and one Gunner.

11, H. M. ship *Hesper*, Robert Campbell, Esq. Commander, from a cruise.

12, Government brig *Ariel*, Mattheyz, from Mullitvo. Passengers: nine Men of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, nine Women, and nine Children.

DEPARTURES.

September 6, Government brig *Ariel*, Mattheyz, for Mullitvo.

10, H. M. ship *Acorn*, John Prior, Esq. Commander, for Madras.

12, H. M. ship *Hesper*, Robert Campbell, Esq. Commander, on a cruise.

H. M. brig *Kangaroo*, Lieut. Jeffreys, for Prince of Wales Island and New South Wales. Passengers: 35 Prisoners.

DEATHS.

At Weltevreden, on the 22d inst. Ensign Maxwell, H. M. 78th Regt.

At Indramayo, on the 14th instant, Captain M. D. Dougherty, late commander of the American ship *Dorothea*.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the JAVA BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, is requested at the *Harmonie*, on Monday the 8th of January 1816, at 10 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Hope,
Lieutenant Everest,
Captain Hanson,
Mr. W. Ainslie,
Mr. J. Crawford,
Mr. John Watt.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Dec. 1, 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that with the exceptions undermentioned, all Officers of the Sepoy Battalions, holding Civil Employments on Java, do, until further orders, rejoin the Corps to which they belong.

The undermentioned Officers will continue in their present appointments—

Light Inf. Batt.—Lieut. J. Tulloch.
4th Ben. Vol. Batt.—Lieut. C. E. Davis.
6th ditto ditto—Lieut. A. Homer.

The Officers who unite Local Military Command, with their Civil Situations, are not included in this order.

Lieutenant Pemberton is posted to the 6th Volunteer Battalion, and ordered to join forthwith.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 20th Dec. 1815.

In pursuance of the General Order passed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief under date the 2d October 1815, appointing Lieutenant Wake to be Adjutant and Lieutenant Steel to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to determine, that the appointment of an Adjutant and an Interpreter and Quarter Master, with the Staff Allowance and Establishment annexed to those Appointments respectively be considered to take effect in the Sepoy Battalions serving on this Island from the 1st Proximo, and until the further pleasure of the Supreme Government shall be known.

The Adjutants and Interpreters and Quarter Masters in these Battalions respectively

will in consequence draw the said allowance according to the existing Regulations in Bengal and regulate the Establishments by the same.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fallowfield is authorized to continue to entertain a Dooley for the Detachment of Artillery and the public Establishments under his medical charge.

A Senior Officer being ordered to join the Detachment at Cheribon, the order appointing Lieutenant Hanson to the Military Command in that District is rescinded.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters on the River, Sept. 25.

Extract from the proceeding of an European General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 28th day of August, 1815, by order and in pursuance of a Warrant, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Earl of Moira, K. G. Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Greene, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment N. I. and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

President, Major General Martindell.
Captain Tickell, Deputy Judge Advocate General conducting the trial.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Greene, 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment of N. I. ordered into arrest, in pursuance of instructions from the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, and the following charges preferred against him.

1st CHARGE. That he the said Lieutenant Colonel Greene, having Command of the 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment N. I. at Cawnpore on or about the 21st March last, did in a Roll dated 21st March 1815, and transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office knowingly recommend for promotion to the rank of Jemadar, Havildar Khooshal Singh, notwithstanding he had then been less than four years in the Service, was one of the junior Havildars in the corps, and had not merited such rapid advancement even to that of Havildar, which he had so prematurely obtained.

That he the said Lieutenant Colonel Greene, having caused the recommendation Roll to be prepared at his own quarters by the Drum Major of the Battalion without the knowledge of the Adjutant, on which roll the dates of enlisting and of promotion to the intermediate ranks were omitted, and to which no list of the Havildars senior to Khooshal Singh, with the reasons of their being passed over was annexed, did withhold the information required by the Regulations of the service with the manifest design of surreptitiously obtaining promotion for a favoured individual.

Such conduct evincing shameful partiality to Khooshal Singh, and great injustice to the Senior Havildars of the corps in particular, being unbecoming the character of a Commanding Officer, prejudicial in its tendency to the interest of the Native Army, and in breach of the Articles of War.

2d CHARGE. That the said Lieutenant Colonel Greene in signing a recommendation roll for promotion dated 21st March 1815, acted in disobedience to General Orders, and greatly neglected his duty as the Commanding Officer of a corps, inasmuch as the said roll was extremely defective and unauthenticated by the Adjutant's signature, such conduct being discreditable to an Officer, prejudicial to the Service and in breach of the Articles of War.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,

Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Futighurh, 21st Aug.

1815.

SENTENCE. The Court having attentively weighed and considered the Evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the Prisoners' Lieutenant Colonel Robert Greene has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole and every part of the charges exhibited against him; which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him the said Lieut. Colonel Robert Greene to be suspended from Rank and Pay for six Calendar months.

(Signed) GABL. MARTINDELL, Maj. Genl.

President.

(Signed) S. TICKELL, Capt.

Dep. Judge Adv. Genl.

Conducting the Trial.

Approved and Confirmed:

(Signed) MOIRA.

REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS.—The Commander in Chief has approved and confirmed the sentence of the General Court Martial upon Lieutenant Colonel Greene.

His Excellency must regret that the Court did not apprise the Prisoner of the unwarrantable license which he was assuming in his defence so that the Commander in Chief might have been spared the necessity of a public stricture on it.

Lieutenant Colonel Greene complains of suffering a special grievance which he ascribes

to the ill will of the Adjutant General who acted under the imperative duty of his Station, in being brought to trial for a defective recommendation roll when a standing order directs all defective Returns to be sent back for correction—Lieutenant Colonel Greene was not brought to trial for the simple informality of his Roll, the tenor of the charges against him was not that the recommendation Roll was accidentally incomplete to which case alone the standing order could apply, but that he had wilfully and knowingly made out a Roll on which the information required by the Regulations of the Service was withheld for the purpose of imposing on the Commander in Chief and with the manifest design of surreptitiously obtaining promotion for a favoured individual to the injury of old and meritorious Havildars in the Battalion.

The Court has found Lieutenant Colonel Greene guilty of the whole and every part of the charges, thereby convicting him of the deliberate intention and endeavour to deceive the Commander in Chief into concurrence, in a most improper manner—But this is not the most serious fallacy which Lieutenant Colonel Greene has allowed himself to attempt. He has hazarded the astonishing perversion of fact, that he was condemned by a private inquiry, as if he had not been arraigned before a public Court of Inquiry, on the opinion of which he was subsequently brought to public trial before the court Martial which has established his guilt. Reluctance to bringing forward against an old Officer, a charge involving such impeachment of his Character, whilst a hope remained that a different interpretation might be found for his Conduct, induced a previous investigation whether any particular act or merit in Khooshal Singh (the individual recommended for a Commission before he had been four years in the Service) or any other circumstance, could take from the recommendation Roll that appearance of fraudulent design, which it bore upon its face.—The Prisoner so far from being sensible of this delicacy, represents the procedure as a secret enquiry instituted against him. He even makes a sort of appeal to his Brother Officers by this passage. 'If then every act of a Field Officer's Conduct in the discharge of his public duty, can thus at pleasure be enquired into by a secret tribunal, the situation and safety of a Commanding Officer must be a very precarious one indeed.'

The mischievous purpose of so gross a misrepresentation would have justified the Commander in Chief in referring the Proceedings of the General Court Martial to the Governor General in Council in order to move the suspension of Lieutenant Colonel Greene from the service till the pleasure of the Honorable Court should be known. But as His Lordship is satisfied that the ends of discipline will be sufficiently consulted by every Officers being enabled to pass his own judgment on the case; the more lenient mode of reprehension is adopted—By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Sec.

EUROPE.

CHARACTERS,

BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF MECHLIN.

BONAPARTE.

Napoleon is eclipsed from the scene of the world. Dead as to royal and civil life, all revelations with respect to him are allowable. None are any longer prohibited, none illiberal. He is a character in history; he has entered into the domain of posterity.

All the world talks of him and accuses him. For my part, I have another task to fulfil; that of explaining him, which is not the least difficult.

The mind of Napoleon was vast, but after the manner of the orientals. From a natural disposition he would turn towards eastern grandeur, however little he might be placed in that direction; but from a contradictory habit, he always fell back, as it were by his own weight, into ignoble details. Always great in first ideas, low and worthless in the second. His purse was like his mind; it had a generous and a sordid corner.

His genius, fitted alike for the great theatre of the world, or for a stage of buffoons, resembled a Royal Mantle thrown over the puffy coloured jacket of a harlequin. He was the man of extremes—the man who having commanded the Alps to lower their heads, the Simplon to smooth its rugged front, the sea to approach or remove its banks, ends all by delivering himself up to an English man of war.

Endowed with wonderful, with infinite sagacity; sparkling with intellect, on every question he seized, he created new or unperceived views; abounding in vivid images, picturesque in animated and pointed expressions, what he said was rendered more penetrating even by the inaccuracies of his language, which always bore some slight impression of a foreign

(Continued after Poetry.)



FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE P—OF OR— TO THE P—SS CH—

DEAR MAID, with a transport no words can express,

I read your intention your lover to bless;
To illumine with your presence this region of fogs,
And reign the sole Queen of the marshes and bogs,
Our Dutch belles, a mere race of Anti-Circassians,
As they can't wear your faces, make free with your
fashions.

With stiff stays, and other grace-giving inventions,
Reduce their fat forms within English dimensions;
Determined, whenever your Highness may come,
Even here at the Hague you shall still be at home!

Our masculine gender, indeed, my dear Madam,
So rudely are built, that if D'Egville's men had 'em,
Or Vestris, to mould them to pliable shapes,
They might find them, at best, but untractable apes!
In forming your Englishmen, Nature took pains,
Lightly rounded their heels, and dwelt long on their
brains;

But to check dull Myneers from riddles and reels,
She threw all their strength in their bottoms and heels!

But enough of these plodders:—so how to reply
To the packet I last night received by the Fly:
I grieve, my dear maid, that a fear should invade
That bosom which only for rapture was made:
And intrude, by the memory of that parting kiss
We fondly exchanged, as the earnest of bliss,
Oh! dwell not—recall not your torn mother's fate,
For you love unfolds a far happier estate;
The parent-rose, withering, declines its fair form,
The bud shall bloomauteous, protected from storm.

Your scribbles, who brandish their goose-feather'd
staves,

To batter down Princes, and bolster up slaves,
Oh! let not the spite of such impotent foes
Strike pain to the bosom where purity glows.

The balance of Europe let stoics adjust,
And guard the nice poise from each atom of dust;
Other subjects, my love, shall our moments employ,
To keep equilibrium the balance of joy!
The oracle *Wag*, that indigenous drone,
Who duns without scruple all plans but his own,
Would thwart us, (so great is his dread of commu-
nion.)

Because a staunch Tory suggested the union!

I, too, have political plodders about me,
Who every day obsolete pages will quote me,
Brimful of learned logic; but I, 'pon my life,
Can see nothing there about me nor my wife.
'Twas only last night that bed-ridden Van Brough
Held forth for two hours on the *Pragmatic League*.
To prove from tradition's old worm-eaten pages
'Twas ever considered, by statesmen and sages,
As imprudent for love-stricken Princes to push on,
For hymen's silk noose without proper discussion,
"They were fools," said I, "Van," cutting short
his dull story.

Who neglected their own joy for national glory!
The dykes may be dam'd, the State sunk in im-
pudition,

Ere I would submit to so vile a condition!
And why should we, love! who were born for domi-
nion.

Submit to become the mere slaves of opinion?
Shall we from the world be alone singled out,
For the breath of caprice just to buffet about,
Mechanic automotons perch'd on a throne,
With neither a wish nor a will of our own?
No doctrine so base could these servile times shew,
When kings us'd to kiss the pontifical toe!

Apologies—For your father's kind present from
Dordrecht, I
I send in return twenty ankers of Hollands;
Which I beg him to keep for his own special drink-
ing.

As a cure for the spleen, and preventive of thinking,
But as thinking and spleen grow so monstrously rude,
As oft at political feasts to intrude,
And sometimes at fete, spite of servants in waiting,
Invade noble bosoms to hold *terra-terra* in,
On reflection, perhaps, if your father extends
A dram now and then to political friends,
He may check thoughts unwelcome, keep memory
quiet.

And stupify conscience before she runs riot.
For statesmen have lately been qualmsy; it seems,
Since *D—* told his political dreams;

The *S—dm*—thites piously swore, by the Lord,
That *Portia* was back'd, none should scabard the sword;
'Twas a notable scheme for your council to hit on,
And worthy, well worthy the spirit of Britain.

To you I transmit, for your dear approbation,
The work of an artist, the first of our nation.
My miniature picture superbly treads
In a good imitation of Duddell's rich paste:
For our treasury chest was no pillag'd by Honey,
That for genuine gems we in truth have not money.

But let me indulge the fair flattering vision,
That your eye will not rest on the mean compositions;
But gaze on those eyes which affection declare,
And think 'tis the soul of thy lover speaks there.
Thy portrait to me, as the sun to the day,
Gilds serenity's face, and fades darkness away—
I kiss the dear lips, and enraptur'd confess
That inanimate art hath a magic to bless;
I dwell on those cheeks where the life and rose,
In blended perfection, their beauties disclose,
While fancy outstrips Time's mechanical flight,
And revels in scenes of extatic delight—
Then haste to the sculptor, from war's grasp yet
bleeding,
A desert without thee, but with the an Eden.

W—C—

presumed to be the gift which gave so much pleasure
to the noble personage. As we have never heard
much of the political perception of the writer of this
letter, nor of the wisdom of his councils, the present
may probably have had some allegorical allusion, or
might have been intended to assist the optical powers
of the Prince and his Ministers. The idea may have
been borrowed from the English poet:—

"Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy politician,
Seem to see things thou dost not."

Doubtless, the Dutch *P—* understood the full value
of the gift, and his felicitous adaptation of the present,
which he returned, to the taste of our *M—*, may
certainly be considered as strong presumptive proof
that he had derived no inconsiderable benefit from the
first use of the potent glasses.—*Editor.*

Political dreams.—This is supposed to allude to
the visionary alarms which the Premier is said to have
experienced during the late negotiations at Chatillon,
when his voice was lost in the discords of the Cabinet,
and his nerves were most materially injured by the
attacks of terror, lest he should lose his situation,
which for some days he endured. It is reported, per-
haps on slight authority; that so strong was the im-
pression which his dreams made on him, that, on en-
tering into the House of Commons one evening, he
suddenly encountered a leading member of Opposition,
and, in reply to the salutation of the latter, incautiously
exclaimed—"Oh! I have had a miserable dream,"
&c. and had actually proceeded through some three
or four lines of Clarence's sad relation, before he re-
covered his recollection.—*Editor.*

(Continued from the third Page.)

idiom; sophisticated and subtle, and ex-
tremely versatile, though a distinguished
mathematician, he never argued except on
ground which he had chosen for himself,
and then whether right or wrong, he de-
fended himself with all the correctness
of a geometer. His errors were there-
fore interminable, and though he dissem-
bled much, he was still oftener deceived
than a deceiver. Hence arose that aver-
sion which he was often observed to shew
to truth. He did not oppose it as demon-
strated truth; on the contrary he rejected
it as folly, as something incompatible with
that which appeared to him to be truth.

Still with him illusion surpassed false-
hood. Expressions of disdain and con-
tempt were constantly in his mouth. He
had formed for himself rules of optics dif-
ferent from those of other men. Join to
these dispositions, corruption, the daugh-
ter of pride, the intoxication of success,
the habit of drinking out of an enchanted
cup, and of having his head turned with
the incense of the universe, and you will
be in the way towards an explanation of
the mind of a man, who, quelling in his
inconsistencies all that is greatest and medi-
est amongst mortals; all that is most ma-
jestic in the lustre of sovereign power,
most prompt in command, with a taint of
every thing ignoble and base, even in his
greatest enterprises, combining with the
character of a subverter of thrones, that of
a lurking spy, presented a sort of *Jupiter-
Scapin*, a spectacle which had hitherto
never appeared on the face of the earth.

Napoleon was insane; not from derange-
ment of the mental faculties, but from
that puffed up exaggerated opinion of self,
in consequence of which every thing is
overdone, which prompts one to go on
without ever calculating, to spend con-
stantly without ever reckoning, finally,
which makes a man who has overcome
many obstacles, come at last to believe
that he will always overcome them, or that
there are no longer any obstacles for him.
The facility which Napoleon had always
found in obedience made him conclude
that he had nothing to do but to command
and that when he spoke, execution would
infinitely follow.

Such was the folly of Napoleon to which
I could assign degrees, and which I might
attach to the epoch of the battle of Waga-
ruh, or of his marriage, an epoch at which
his reason ceasing to guide him, or per-
haps to appear to him necessary, he aban-
doned himself unconstrained to the exagge-
rations which disorganised France and
have terminated in her ruin.

As to his mind or what has been called
his genius, if nothing has ever been more
celebrated, nothing also has been less just-
ly appreciated. With some it was im-
mensely, with others nullity. Sublime
with one, contemptible with another.
Even now when the meteor is dissipated,
there is as little accordance as ever; so
true it is that calumny, the consideration
of times, circumstances and means seldom
guide us in forming our opinion of men.

But doubtless an immense weight has
not pressed on the world without posses-
sing some specific gravity. The most bril-
liant military career has not been the lot
of one destitute of all the qualities which
constitute the Great Captain. Prodigious
labours have not been conceived, pro-
secuted with incredible firmness, and
executed without some of these qualities
which constitute a statesman of the first
order.

However, misfortunes such as the world
never experienced, a hatred such as it ne-
ver exhaled—a position such as never was
created by man, lost by a series of faults
surpassing in extent and obstinacy all
those which ever caused the ruin of any

rule of nations—an end hopeless from its
lowness, and still more shameful to the
world who has rendered than to him who
received adorations; such is the character
of a career which has been divided be-
tween the highest flights and the lowest
falls, between the most brilliant grandeur
and the most abject degradation, between
the extremes of ability and of folly.

BUONAPARTE.

The following are a few passages of the
conversation which Lord Lowther and Mr.
Lyttleton had with Buonaparte when he
was transhipped from the *Bellerophon* to
the *Northumberland*.

Buonaparte, whilst remonstrating against
his detention, said—"You ought to have
placed confidence in my word of honour."

One of the Gentlemen said, "shall I speak
the plain truth to you?"

Buonaparte.—Speak it.

"I must tell you, that since
your invasion of Spain no Englishman could
put trust even in your most solemn engage-
ments."

B. "I was called to Spain by Charles IV.
to assist him against his son."

"No—According to my opinion,
to place King Joseph on the throne."

B. "I had a grand political system. It
was necessary to establish a counterpoise to
your enormous power on the sea; and, be-
sides, that was only what had been done by
the Bourbons," or words to that effect.

"It must be confessed, however,
General, that under your sceptre France was
much more to be feared than during the lat-
ter years of Louis XIV.'s reign. She was
also aggrandised, &c."

B. "England on her part had become
more powerful." Here he referred to our
acquisitions in India.

"Many well-informed men are
of opinion that England loses more than
she gains by the possession of that overgrown
and remote Empire."

B. "I wished to revive Spain; to do
much of that which the Cortes afterwards
attempted to do."

He was then recalled to the main point,
and reminded of the character of the transac-
tion by which he obtained possession of the
Spanish Crown, to which he made no answer,
but took a new line of argument on the sub-
ject of his detention, and after much discus-
sion, concluded by saying—"Well, I have
been deceived in relying upon your ge-
nerosity. Replace me in the position from
which you took me," (or words to that
effect).

Speaking of his invasion of France, he
said with great vehemence—"I was then a
Sovereign. I had a right to make war.
The King of France had not kept his pro-
mises."

He afterwards said exultingly, and laugh-
ing and shaking his head—"I made war on
the King of France with 600 men."

He said, that in confining him as we did
we were "acting like a little aristocratic
power, and not like a great free people."

Of Mr. Fox he said, he knew him, and
had seen him at the *Thuileries*—"He had
not your prejudices."

Mr. Fox, General, was a
zealous patriot with regard to his own
country, and besides a citizen of the world.

B. "He sincerely wished for peace, and
I wished for it also. His death prevented
the conclusion of peace. The others were not
sincere."

At one time he observed—"I do not say
that I have not for twenty years endeavoured
to ruin England;" and then, as if correcting
himself for having inadvertently said more
than was prudent—"that is to say, to lower
you—I wished to force you to be just—at
least less unjust."

FRENCH PAPERS.

COUNCIL OF REVISION.

FINAL JUDGMENT ON COLONEL LABEDOYERE.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the
Council of Revision, to which the sentence
on Colonel Labedoyere was referred, in
order to its being confirmed or annulled,
assembled.

The new counsel of the prisoner were M.
de Joly and M. Mauguin.

The Council, consisting of the Baron de
Conchy, Marechal-de-Camp; two Colo-
nels, and two Captains, M. Ricard, Com-
missaire-Ordonnateur; ordered all the
papers connected with the proceedings to
be read.

The Reporting Judge stated, that having
considered the documents, it did not appear
to him that the objections to the proceed-
ings were sufficiently serious to afford
ground for annulling the judgment.

M. Mauguin, in a pleading of two hours,
stated various objections, founded chiefly
on the incompetence of the Council of
War, of the first division in general, and
of the second in particular, and on several
omissions of forms.

"I do not endeavour," said he, "to

exculpate my client from all that is imputed
to him. Placed in one of those extraordi-
nary situations which are happily rare in
the history of nations and of Kings, the
Monarch had to choose between pardon
and justice. The choice has been made,
and Colonel Labedoyere has been brought
before you.

"In examining whether the Council of
War had regular cognizance of the case,
under the King's Ordinance of the 21st
August, he did not dissemble, that he was
touching upon a very delicate question.
He brought to recollection the Declaration
of the Court of Appeal of Rennes that
Imperial Decrees, bearing on measures of
general interest, were not obligatory. That
Declaration had indeed been annulled by
the Court of Cassation, in virtue of an
equivocal Article of the Constitution of the
year VIII. which contained oblique dis-
positions favourable to despotism. Ac-
cording to the view of M. Mauguin, the
natural Judges of the accused were those
of the 7th Division. He had been trans-
ferred to the 1st Division, because there was
no Council of War formed at Grenoble;
but the King alone had not the right of
making this transfer. It required an order
from the Judges of the Court or Cassation,
and perhaps even a law enacted by the
three branches of the legislative authority.

"Even supposing the King could legally
refer the case of the accused to the Perma-
nent Council of War, why did the Gov-
ernor of the division fix on the 2d Council
of War instead of the 1st. Was it not
the former which the Ordinance, by the
vague manner in which it was expressed,
seemed to indicate.

"Proceeding to consider the questions
of form, M. Mauguin endeavoured to
establish:—

"1. That the 2d Council of War has
contravened the law, by not specifying in
the minutes of its proceedings the place in
which its session was held.

"2. That the examination of the wit-
nesses had not been regular. The judge-
ment did not prove that they had been
heard separately. They had not been
required to make oath, but merely a simple
promise to tell truth. They had not
declared whether they were relations or
allies of the accused.

"3. The prisoner's defence was in-
complete. Public notoriety proved that
he had been interrupted in the middle of
his speech. He was not allowed to justify
his intentions, though tribunals for the
investigation of crimes are obliged to
examine, not merely the fact but the inten-
tion by which it is rendered criminal.

"4. It was refused to call witnesses in
exculpation.

The President interrupted the Counsel,
and asked whether the cited or designated
any witnesses by name.

M. Mauguin admitted, that his client
had not designated any. Then continuing
his objections, he insisted, "that there
was no identity between the individual
brought before the Council under the name
of Charles-Angelique-Francois de Lebo-
doyere, and the prisoner, to whom the name
of Charles-Angelique had only been
given."

An interesting part of the discussion
turned on the question whether the Ordon-
nance of the 6th of March could be applied.
The rigorous terms of that Ordinance
appeared to be mitigated by that of the
23d, and particularly by the Proclamation
made by King at Cambrai, dated the 27th
of June, on his entering France. In that
Proclamation the King declared his inten-
tion to be, to deliver to the tribunals only
the authors and instigators of the horrible
plot which had brought back Buonaparte.

The Council had made a vague use of
the words Treason and Rebellion. It
should have been distinctly proved that
Colonel Labedoyere was an author or
instigator of the plot.

M. Ricard, *Procureur du Roi*, refuted
those objections in their order. There
was no incompetence in the second Council
sitting at Paris. A formal law gave the
War Minister the right when there was no
Council in one division, to refer the ac-
cused to such other Council as he should
judge proper.

With respect to the reference of the
cause to the second instead of the first
Council, the Governor, Count Maison,
had the right of making that substitution.
The other alleged ground of objection did
not appear to him sufficient to annul the
proceedings. He consequently concluded
by moving the Council to confirm the
judgment.

See Supplement

BARAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
At the Government Press,
MOLLEVILLE.

* The Pragmatic League.—His R—H—ss here evi-
dently alluded to a league entered into by several of
the principal European States, in the early part of the
last century, guaranteeing the integrity of the Emperor
of Austria's territorial dispositions, provided the
Arch-Duchess Caroline did not marry so as to aggran-
dize any of the great powers, and thus destroy the
balance of power. This league was called the *Prag-
matic Sanction*, and excited a great deal of discussion
at the time amongst the most prominent political
writers.—*Editor.*

* *Dolland's*.—I have only been able to learn, with
respect to the present herein alluded to, that a very
superb telescope, a pair of exquisite microscopes, six
eye-glasses, and as many pairs of spectacles, were sent
about this time to an illustrious order, which I have

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1815.

[Continued from the Gazette.]

At noon the Council withdrew to the Hall of Deliberation, and at one o'clock pronounced the following judgment:

"Considering that the second Council was competent, that the proceedings have been regularly conducted, and the law rightly applied, declares unanimously that the said judgment is confirmed, and that it shall have its full and entire execution."

PARIS, AUG. 20.

Yesterday, at four in the afternoon, as the King was about to get into his carriage, a lady, in deep distress, burst through the crowd, and fell at his Majesty's feet, crying out, "Pardon, pardon, Sire!" She was immediately recognised to be Madame de Labedoyere.

"Madame," said the King, "I know your sentiments and those of your family, and never was it more painful to me to pronounce a refusal." Madame Labedoyere fainted; proper remedies were immediately applied. The King got into his carriage with visible emotion.—*Journal de Paris.*

As the King was yesterday going out, Madame Labedoyere fell at his feet, to solicit her husband's pardon. The King replied, that if M. Labedoyere had only offended him, his pardon should be granted; but that all France demanded the punishment of the man who had brought upon her all the scourges of war. The King deigned to promise his protection to her and her child.—*Gazette de France.*

At six o'clock, when the King was returning from his ride, the mother of M. Labedoyere was in the Court of the Castle, to intercede with the King. Seeing that measure had been taken to prevent her from getting to the vestibule, and renewing a scene equally painful and useless, she retired. She was in deep mourning.

It is generally thought that the Allied Troops will begin to evacuate France the beginning of next month—it is added that they will depart in columns of 25,000 men. The opinion is connected with another idea not less agreeable, which is, that the Treaty of Peace, is concluded, and that it ensures the integrity of the French territory.

The Duke of Wellington gave yesterday a grand dinner to the Dignitaries and Generals of the Allied Powers. It was given at the Hotel of the Duke of Abrantes, the saloon of which is larger and more commodious than that of his own Hotel.

Marshal Ney arrived yesterday morning at Paris, under the escort of two Officers of Gendarmerie, who travelled in the coach with him. He was at first sent to the Prefecture of Police, and afterwards to the Conciergerie.

A large quantity of English troops have just arrived at Montmartre to relieve or reinforce the garrison of that fort.

Several soldiers entered Paris yesterday: they state that the best order exists in the army of the Loire. They proceeded to the Etat Major, some to be incorporated in the army, others to receive their discharges and return to their departments.

A Royal Ordinance, dated the 18th, renders the Peerage hereditary. In the preamble his Majesty says: "Wishing to give to our people a new pledge of the value we set on founding, in the most stable manner, the institutions on which the Government we have given them rests, and which we regard as the best suited to their happiness; convinced that nothing tends more to confirm the repose of States than that hereditary sentiment which attaches itself in families to the inheritance of high public functions, and which thus creates an uninterrupted succession of subjects whose fidelity and devotion to the Prince and the country are guaranteed by examples handed down to them by their ancestors; on these grounds we have declared and do declare," &c. &c.

Courier Extraordinary of Sunday Morning.

When Colonel Labedoyere reached last night the place destined for his execution, he knelt down and received the benediction of the Confessor, who accompanied him. He then rose, and, without waiting for his eyes to be bandaged, uncovered his breast to the veterans who were to shoot him, and cried out, *be sure not to miss me.* In a moment after he was no more.

The cavalry of the Army of the Loire take its cantonments in the department of Barn and Garonne. This army which has preserved to France 500 pieces of artillery

harnessed, was 60,000 strong at the moment of its being disbanded.

The allied troops in the environs of Besaeron have marched away.

French Funds 61 9-10.

PARIS, AUG. 18.

A Hanoverian corps of 5000 men had encamped in the Bois de Boulogne, between la Porte Maillot and the Renelagh. They had formed a series of small barracks extending to the length of from 5 to 600 paces, constructed of branches of trees, and finished with considerable neatness. These huts, separated by streets running in right lines, presented the resemblance of a pretty village. Last night, however, one of the huts took fire, and the wind being violent, all these structures, and a part of the wood, were destroyed. It is said, that two soldiers and a child perished. Many horses experienced the same fate, and nearly all the baggage was burnt.

The English Papers, in speaking of certain Papers which Buonaparte tore and threw into the sea, before his removal from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, mention a letter addressed to him by an inhabitant of the United States. The same papers state, that nearly the whole of the pieces of that letter had been found and put together, and that much light has thereby been thrown on an important affair, respecting which the English Government does not yet think proper to give information.

Hitherto nothing has been published respecting the contents of that letter; but it may probably relate to some property which Buonaparte entrusted to a person of consideration in New England, and which by the care of that person was embarked at Havre on board the only American vessel which was excepted from the general embargo established during three weeks in the ports of France.

This statement, the accuracy of which may be relied on, will sufficiently explain why Buonaparte, as appears from the English Journals, had not with him so much wealth as was expected. It is well known, however, that he made good use of his time, during his residence at Paris. It is reported as certain that several wagons heavily laden were sent secretly from the Thuilleries and the Elysée-Bourbon. Every one is persuaded that these wagons contained ingots and other valuable effects. It is added that they proceeded towards the coast, and nothing could be easier than to accomplish this, since ammunition was forwarding in that direction. This affair is perhaps worthy of engaging the attention of the Sovereigns.—*Journal de France.*

Courier Extraordinary of Friday morning.

Yesterday Prince Talleyrand transacted business with his Majesty from two to four o'clock.

It is said Murat has at last succeeded in embarking under a false name.

The Duke of Orleans sets out to-day for London.

On the evening of the 14th the Diligence of Amiens was stopped beyond Beauvais, and the passengers were robbed.

More than half of the Colonels who are to command Department Legions are already appointed.

During the siege of Mezieres 100 houses have been burnt, and 60 persons killed. The church has received considerable damage.

VISIT TO WATERLOO.

OSTEND, AUG. 15.

I wonder more London visitors do not come to Waterloo; the barges take you from hence to Ghent for about 10s.; the Diligence, from thence to Bruxelles, 7s. 6d.; a Fiacre for the day, to Waterloo and back, 20. Opposite the Inn, at a cottage where the Earl of Uxbridge was carried, you are shewn a neat garden, in the centre of four paths, a little hillock with a flower planted thereon shews the sepulture of his Lordship's leg; in an inclosure, further behind this cottage, are interred several English Officers; one only, Colonel Fitzgerald, of the Life Guards, has a stone with an inscription over him; many have been taken up and transmitted to England; you then proceed to Waterloo, the house of Jean Baptiste La Coste, called

Belle Alliance, from whom I obtained the following particulars:—

About five in the morning, he was taken prisoner, to serve as guide, and conducted with his hands tied behind him (that he might not escape as a former man had done) to another house belonging to him, opposite to which Buonaparte had slept. Observing the French soldiers plundering and destroying this house, he cried: Buonaparte asked what he cried for? "because you soldiers are destroying all my property, and my family have no where to put their head." Buonaparte said "do you not know that I am Emperor, and can recompense you an hundred times as much?" He was placed on a horse immediately between Buonaparte and his first Aid-de-Camp, his saddle being tied to the saddle of a trooper behind him, that he might not escape. They proceeded a little beyond Belle Alliance, and Buonaparte took the ground on a small eminence on the opposite side; a sort of body guard of twelve piece of artillery, very light, surrounding them. From this spot he could command both lines. He first observed "how steadily those troops take the ground; how beautifully those cavalry form, regardez ces * chevaux Gris? Qui sont ces beaux cavaliers? Ces sont des braves troupes, Mais dans une demi heure je les couperai en pieces." Observing how the chasms in the British squadrons were filled up, the instant they were made by his artillery, he exclaimed "quelles braves troupes! comme ils se travaillent ils travaillent tres bien, tres bien," he asked La Coste the particulars of every house, tree, wood, rising ground, &c. with which he seemed well informed, holding a map in his left hand, and intent upon the action all the day, incessantly taking snuff from his waistcoat pocket, in large pinches, of which he violently snuff up about half, throwing the other from him with a violent exertion of the arm and thumb and finger, as if from vexation; this was all the refreshment he took for fourteen hours; he frequently placed his left hand upon the back of La Coste's horse, to speak to the Aid-de-Camp on the other side of him. Seeing La Coste flinch at the shower of shot, he replied, "Do not stir, my friend, a shot will kill you equally in the back as the front, or wound you more disgracefully." About half-past five, hearing the fire of the Prussians on the right of his rear flank, leaning his hand on the neck of La Coste's horse, and seeing the British cavalry, from their right and left flanks, making a tremendous charge that would have encircled his personal position, he exclaimed, *Il faut que nous nous sauvons*, retreating, with all his staff, about forty yards, along the road, and within about twenty yards of the house, Belle Alliance, he halted, and putting the glass to his eye, saw the British cavalry intermingled, *pele mele*, and furiously cutting the French troops in pieces. He exclaimed, "*quelles sont terribles ces Chevaux Gris!*" (meaning the Scots Greys, which had particularly during the day, and at that moment, attracted his attention), "*Il faut nous depecher, nous depecher.*" They and all the cavalry commenced a gallop till they got about three yards beyond Charleroy, where they halted, and pitched a tent upon a grass plat about nine at night. A fire was kindled, and refreshments placed upon a chair, which Buonaparte took, the first for fourteen hours, standing with his back to the fire, with his hands generally behind him, conversing with a circle of nine, whose horses La Coste had been ordered to hold till the party about two in the morning, broke up when each taking his horse, the servant of the last gave La Coste a Napoleon d'or which he exchanged, after a twenty-four hours fast, to refresh himself and family.

La Coste is a very intelligent peasant lives in the shattered house Belle Alliance shews the room where the Prince of Waterloo and Blucher shook hands, which he did not see and conducts visitors all over the ground, describing every particular. The observatory, he says, was erected before the action, and had nothing to do with it. The ground is now mostly ploughed up, and there is by no means now so horrid an appearance as I have seen in some places in Spain after an action.

This statement of La Coste contradicts the account of the new guard crying to

* Meaning the Scots Greys.

the old "*Se sauve qui peut*," that expression might easily have changed in running through the army, from the first text, "*Il faut que nous nous sauvons*," About an hour before the rout, Buonaparte exclaimed, "I shall cut them to pieces, yet it is a pity to destroy such brave troops."

The latter part corresponds much with an account I had by an officer that accompanied me in this inspection. About an hour before the finish, he said an Aide-de-Camp came to the Duke of Wellington, telling him that the 5th division was reduced from 4000 to 400, and that their keeping their post was wholly ineffectual, "I cannot help it," said the Chief, "they must keep the ground with myself to the last man. Would to God the night or Blucher would come!" Near an hour after the fire was heard by the British in the rear of Buonaparte's right flank—"We will beat them yet," cried he. The charge was sounded, the most dreadful havoc commenced, and a victory closed the 18th day of June, which established a British Generalship and the British army as the first in Europe.

On the left of all, the Brunswickers, in a firm square, made a breastwork of carnage; the Scots brigade next. A brigade of Hanoverian Landwehr on their right, forming their square awkwardly, Colonel Cameron of the 92d, who was killed afterwards, called to them to form as they did, which they obeyed, and stood; the next, a Dutch Brigade, by not forming alertly, were cut to pieces. This battle proved the fact of what we vulgarly call bottom.

The French cavalry, in proof armour, repeatedly and repeatedly charged our squares, their cannon opening chasms, the British infantry diminished and diminished, were inflexible and impenetrable to the last. At Salamanca, our heavy cavalry, with no armour, charged their squares, totally routed them with most horrid carnage, for having, after they had called for and received quarter, on the cavalry retreating, taken up their pieces and fired on them.

Fire—A fire, attended with most melancholy consequences, occurred in Union street, Bath, last week, at the house of Mr. Dimond, hair dresser. Mr. Dimond had retired to bed little more than an hour, at twelve o'clock, he was aroused from his sleep by some persons, who providentially observed the fire issuing from the lower part of the premises. Mrs. Dimond was fortunately absent. Mr. Dimond immediately alarmed his female servant, and rushed into the street, but ventured back again at the imminent risk of his life, to urge her escape; but the poor creature, wishing to save her little property, returned to her room, and perished in the attempt, from suffocation. She slept in the garret; and the stair-case being in the flames, several firemen ascended a ladder to attempt the rescue of the unfortunate girl, but unhappily the ladder (not belonging to the Fire-office, but one hastily borrowed) broke, and one Abraham Marchant, the chief fireman belonging to the two Bath Fire-offices, fell from the attic widow on the pavement, and was killed on the spot; leaving a widow and eight children, who were entirely dependent on his exertions for support. As far as money can supply his loss, there is, we are happy to observe, every prospect of the end being accomplished by a subscription. By the timely arrival of the engines, and great exertion of the persons present, the fire was extinguished by three o'clock, after destroying the principal part of the property on the premises where it originated.

A melancholy accident has occurred near Bognor:—Mr. Poyntz and his two sons, with two young ladies, the Misses Parry were all upset in a sailing boat on the Sussex coast, on Friday se'nnight. The body of Mr. Poyntz only was found, and symptoms of animation were perceived in consequence of the use of friction, when the accounts came away. We have heard even that he was happily restored to life, though we cannot confirm the fact. All the others certainly perished.

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